

The "boy" preacher, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, is forty years old. He is getting to be a pretty old boy.

When the fact is known that there is \$300,000,000 in the treasury vaults at Washington, it is no wonder the democrats want to get possession of the treasury.

The "Iron brigade" will hold a reunion at La Crosse on the 13th and 14th of September. The railway companies will carry visitors to the gathering at reduced rates.

Times have wonderfully changed since the war. There was a time when the south offered \$10,000 for the head of Ben Butler. He now proposes to make an excursion through the south, and no doubt he will be received with great ovation.

J. D. Rhodes, who thought he would try to shoot the whippoorwill at Niagara, has abandoned the project. He thinks he can kill himself with less trouble and anxiety than being dashed to death in the maelstrom.

General Butler says he will not be governor next year. An honest confession is good for the soul. The republicans have made arrangements to elect some one else.

The markets are getting feverish in the east, and it is a good time for men given to speculation to take heed lest they tumble with the stocks and thereby be made beggars.

The abiding respect the people of Winchester Street church, at Beth, Maine, have had for their pastor, the Rev. Dr. John O. Fisk, is attested by the fact that he preached 4,140 sermons in that church, attended 1,700 funerals, and has been pastor of the church forty years.

Judge Handy at last denies that he bought the democratic nominations, especially the statement that he paid \$50,000 for it. It is getting pretty hot for the judge, and he unnecessarily went out of his way to deny a statement which the people will believe true.

The striking telegraphers still keep up their courage, or appear to do so. They are reported to have sent word to some of the officers of the company that they would keep up the fight with renewed vigor. This may be all right, but it will not furnish bread to the destitute strikers.

The common council of Oshkosh imposed a tax of \$300 on the telephone company which the company refused to pay. Not being in a mood to be imposed upon, the company has concluded to remove the exchange, but the mayor proposes to compel the company to keep on with its business, to which the Milwaukee Sentinel says: "It will be interesting to learn whether a company can be made to do business when it wants to quit. It has no contract with the city of Oshkosh, and how that city can compel it to go on is a problem. There is a suspicion that the mayor has bitten off a pretty large mouthful."

One of the surprising successes in railway management is that of the Chicago & Northwestern whose annual report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1883, has been issued. We call attention to some of the figures. The gross earnings for the year were \$24,082,000; net income, \$4,052,000; divided of 8 per cent. or preferred and 7 per cent. on common stock, leaving a surplus of \$1,161,000. This, added to the surplus of the last year, places a total to the credit income account of \$8,426,000. During the year 305 miles of new road were built, making its total mileage 3,584, of which 2,783 miles are laid with steel rails. It is a wonderful corporation, and has won its success by thoroughly good management.

New Jersey has done a good thing to the morals of that state. When treasurer and bank officers made a raid on the people's money, the authorities took them in, and to-day in the state prison at Trenton may be found the following gentlemen: A. C. Baldwin, ex-cashier of the Mechanics' national bank of Newark, which he quite thoroughly wrecked; President John Halliard, of the Mechanics' and Laborers' bank of Jersey City; James A. Heddin, another cashier from Newark; Garrett S. Boyce, cashier from Jersey City; Henry Marchbank, ex bank clerk from Newark; Frederick A. Palmer, ex-Newark auditor; Lawrence Sench, a Jersey City book-keeper; Robert Cook, assistant secretary of a Jersey City savings bank; and Eljah Shaw, another Jersey City cashier.

The new postal notes which will be issued in place of money orders in sums of five dollars and less, will be ready for the public on the 3d of September. They will cost only three cents, and can be used as fractional currency. The notes are printed on pure linen bank-note paper of the best quality, chemically prepared in such a manner as not to be affected by moisture or exposure to the light; while it is sensitive to the action of acids or other liquids often used by forgers. The color of the paper is a pure lemon, and the front surface is printed over with an underlying tint of golden brown—a combination selected by Superintendent McDonald as being the safest and most suitable for the purpose. Several millions of these notes will be required, and the company which prints them has been obliged to give \$2,000,000, bonds. The note is a handsome piece of mechanism work.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

There recently appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal a letter, from Mr. Edgar L. Wakeman, the Chicago manager and correspondent of that paper, concerning a pleasant incident which occurred at Madison on Decoration day, in 1872. Regarding it something for southern people to remember, Mr. Wakeman said:

I may not be correctly informed, but if the information is true, and it comes from those who should be authorities upon the subject, the people of the beautiful city of Madison, Wis., are entitled to the credit for the graceful and tender act of having first decorated the graves of the Confederate dead in the north. My informant states that on Decoration day, April 30, 1872, at the close of the formal exercises pronounced over the federal dead, the speaker of the occasion, an orator from Janesville, Wis., whose name I am unable to learn, proposed in fitting terms that the graves of the Confederate dead be also decorated. This suggestion was received by every one as a true and good thing to do, and was carried out in a most generous and noble manner. I do not know of this custom, which is now prevailing in the north as in the south, having been inaugurated earlier than this at any other place. If, however, that is the case, it would be a good thing that it be made a matter of record.

The State Journal says that Governor C. C. Washburn was president of the day, but that the ceremonies took place on the 30th of May, 1872, and not April 30, 1870. The governor made an opening address in which he urged that the graves of the 150 Confederate dead be decorated with flowers, and in connection therewith he used these words:

Let us then, after we shall have decked the graves of our brave defenders, extending penance, for the sake of the "rosemary for remembrance," not forget the lowly bed of those who sleep so far away from their once happy and sunny homes. Let us here, "since peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," endeavor to catch the inspiration of the song of the angels who, in the presence of the shepherds of Bethlehem, proclaimed "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will toward men."

The orator on that memorable occasion was the Hon. Pliny Norcross, of Janesville, but having his address written, of course did not allude to it to the opening remarks of Governor Washburn. From that time on, the graves of the Confederate dead at Madison, have been yearly decorated, and it is said this was the first instance in the north of these graves being decorated with flowers.

THE FAILURE OF A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

There has been a great deal said in the papers of late regarding the removal of General Harnden from office by the consolidation of the La Crosse and the Madison revenue districts. The public would be led to believe by the tone of the democratic press that General Harnden has been grossly persecuted, and the soldier element of the state severely snubbed. Ever since General Harnden went out of office the democrats have been very industriously engaged in trying to make a tool of him, and so far they have not been altogether unsuccessful. Their latest scheme has been to operate through the Grand army post at Madison when they introduced some resolutions concerning President Arthur for retaining Lettridge instead of Harnden. We are glad to get some inside history of this transaction, and find it in a special dispatch from Madison to the Milwaukee Sentinel, and to which we invite the attention of the public:

After General Harnden was consolidated out of office, he told General David Atwood and others that he was satisfied to retire; that he had been in office sixteen years and felt the republican party had used him well. This was published in the Madison Journal, but previous to its appearance General Harnden went to the Journal office, read the proof of the article to see that it was correct. Soon after the democrats began to pat him, and he had been outrageously treated, etc., by the republicans, and offered to kick up a dust in his behalf. They then made him a tool, as they supposed, to help him. By this scheme they allowed General Harnden and caused him to think he ought to be retained, even though he did not want the office. The not having been urged to the boiling point, General Harnden issued a letter asking Major Mayers, a democrat, to write resolutions of censure for presentation to the Grand Army Post. Mayers said he was sick and couldn't do it. General Harnden departed, but after a time returned with a set of resolutions written in the office of the Madison democrat, and Mayers agreed to present them, and kept his promise. General Harnden was not then a member of the Post, so he and others saw the resolutions before they were presented. It was common knowledge that they were to be introduced, and the mischief-makers were teasing their bats in high place. Thus the democratic portion of the public knew their "secrets" ahead of the Post. Harnden and the democratic resolutions both joined the Post on the same night, and both received an unexpected set-back.

The old soldiers who have known General Harnden so long and well will regret to hear that the democrats have used him to some extent as a cat-paw. He should have stuck to the text of the article he pronounced as expressing his sentiments. Time and again it has been the experience that if a republican yields to the seductive influence of democratic flattery, he will be badly sold, and it is to be regretted that General Harnden, for whom the soldiers of Wisconsin have a deep personal regard, did not let the matter drop when the work of consolidation has been permanently effected. His removal was brought about by that system of civil service which has long been practiced in this country, and for which no one in particular is personally responsible. In many respects it is a bad system, and can never be changed until the new civil service rules are put in practical operation.

Excited Thousands.

All over the land are going into ecstasies over Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their outlook for recovery by the timely use of this great life-saving remedy, causes them to go nearly wild in its praise. It is guaranteed to positively

cure Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, or any affection of throat and lungs. Trial Bottles free at F. Sherer & Co. drug store. Large size \$1.00

TELEGRAPH MATTERS.

Bonanza Mackey Goes Into the Postal Telegraph Directory.—The Entrance to be Pushed.

Investigation of the Strike.—A Compromise Offered and Refused.—This Week to End the Trouble.

New York, Aug. 16.—As announced, Mr. John W. Mackey has joined the Postal Telegraph company, and has been elected a director at the meeting of the board. Mr. Mackey, the president of the board, Mr. J. B. Edwards, who, after connection with the company as president extending over a period of only a few weeks, resigned, together with Mr. Jewett of the Erie railway, and Mr. Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson canal company. All three severed their connection with the company owing to a disagreement as to the policy to be pursued by the company on a question of "fair" only. The business transacted by the board was to accept the resignation of Mr. Edwards, and to elect Mr. Mackey in his place. Vice-President Cummings said that Mr. Mackey would not accept the presidency of the Postal Telegraph company. The position of president will for the present remain vacant, no choice having yet been determined upon. Mr. Cummings said that immediate steps will be taken to extend the system. The first step will be to stretch additional wires on the Chicago line. Then a line will be built from the main line to Toledo. As soon as this can be done wires will be constructed to St. Louis and to Pittsburgh and the oil fields. The work of construction will not stop here, but will continue until the entire stock of the company is \$25,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 has been issued. Of this \$10,000,000 is in the hands of George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange bank and director of the company. Hereafter this stock will be, it is understood, in the hands of Messrs. Coe and Mackey. The Postal Telegraph company has also issued \$10,000,000 first mortgage bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest and extending for thirty years. To secure these they have filed a mortgage of \$10,000,000, covering the factory at Ansonia, Conn., and all the wires, equipments, etc., of the company, and this mortgage has been filed in each county through which their wires pass. Three millions of the bonds have been issued, which has created a working capital that will last at least for twelve months. The remainder of the bonds remain in the treasury. One million of the bonds were subscribed by John W. Mackey, H. L. Horton, the banker, and George D. Roberts. The announcement that John W. Mackey had joined the postal company was the subject of wide-spread comment on the street.

SENATOR BLAIR'S COMMITTEE.

The United States senatorial sub-committee on labor and education continued its inquiry regarding the telegraph strike. The examination of John S. McNeill was resumed. He submitted, in accordance with the request of the committee, a quantity of evidence which he had prepared in regard to the iron clad oath which employers in various industries were in the habit of administering to their workmen when they received them into their service.

Witness said the Western Union company adopted the plan of making operators take an oath that they would not join a union, and he could produce employees who could prove it. There had been some discharge of any companies that they would discharge any men whom they discovered to be members of the brotherhood of telegraphers. Among others, the Pennsylvania railroad and Michigan Central company had employed this means. Other instances of the means taken by capital to enslave workmen were given by witness. Witnesses also furnished statistics regarding the strikes which had occurred during recent years. Since 1870 the number of recorded strikes which occurred in Europe was 2,352. The trades in which the most frequent strikes occurred were coal miners and building trades. Statistics showed that during the past ten years 4,827 weeks' work, or 54,102 days had been lost by men who engaged in them, representing wages amounting to \$29,327,750. Of the entire number of strikes occurring, 72 were known to have been won by workmen, 189 lost, and 91 compromised, leaving about 12,000 uncompensated for and which, in all probability, had been lost by the employers in them. The remedy suggested by the witness for securing a more equitable distribution of wealth between labor and capitalist would be that the government should take charge of all branches of industry as it had the mail carrying for the country. This system, he thought, he applied to all private industries as well as to the telegraphic industry.

THE STRIKERS OFFER A COMPROMISE.

A committee of five of the striking telegraphers called on Gen. Eckert at the Western Union building. They said they came as a committee of employees, and not as representatives of the brotherhood or any other organization. They insisted that the strike did not indicate that the brotherhood had weakened. They wanted to know on what terms the strikers would be back with the Western Union. Gen. Eckert told the committee that he did not know anything about the number of vacancies in the different districts represented by them, but advised them to apply to the superintendents. Where vacancies existed he did not doubt that competent men of good character would be found. The mayor has viewed last night with a sharp lookout on the wires and prevent cutting them. The question of state liability for the damage already done is a subject of discussion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The situation of the telegraph operators' strike reveals one or two new features. A. J. Morris, of the Telegraph brotherhood, said that he thought the strike would end this week, but that the grounds for the Union intimated that they were well satisfied that the strikers have not got in their power to injure the company further, and around the headquarters of the strikers the boys are jubilant, declaring that funds are plenty, and all along the watchword is "A solid front and no surrender." The national movement of the organized labor movement of its meeting in New York August 21, will consider the telegraph strike from a national standpoint with the hope that the government may take control of the telegraph business.

The press committee said that in deference to public opinion, as frequently expressed through papers, "that" brotherhood should be first to make advances leading to a settlement with the Western Union, a committee of the striking employees in New York called on Gen. Eckert, who received them in a very arrogant manner and refused to treat with them. The brotherhood wish it understood that they are not weakening; that they have now shown conclusively to the public that they are willing to do everything reason-

able to adjust matters amicably. They intend to carry on the fight, they say, with the same unflinching determination they have hitherto maintained.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Ex-Sheriff Daggert, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the Dorsey Disclosures.

New York, Aug. 16.—Mr. Albert Daggert, of Brooklyn, who was familiar with the inside workings of the canvass of 1880 from the time of the Chicago convention to the inauguration of the new president, and was on terms of intimacy with Gen. Garfield until his death, has permitted himself to be interviewed with reference to Dorsey's statements, and the result has at least a passing interest. One of Dorsey's statements is that Garfield betrayed Senator Sherman and plotted for his own nomination at Chicago. Mr. Daggert was one of the most ardent Grant delegates from the convention, and was constantly working with Garfield and other Ohio supporters of Sherman. He knows of his own knowledge that Garfield was most earnest and untiring in his efforts, in Sherman's behalf, and that he repelled with a sort of dread any suggestion of his own nomination. In the language of Mr. Daggert: "He never flinched for an instant in his zeal for Sherman. Day and night he urged delegates from every state in the Union. I know he had no idea of being nominated himself."

In regard to the so-called Fifth Avenue conference Mr. Daggert speaks of it as a ridiculous movement of Gov. Jewell, which proved to be a lamentable failure, and he says also that Garfield made any pledge to appoint Mr. Morton secretary of the treasury, or any promise regarding the control of the refunding, as he should be elected. The object, he says, was to bring together the leaders and the candidates, and placate Conkling through a friendly conference.

As to the credit of carrying Indiana in October and the expenditure of money in the state of the Brooklyn politician says he speaks with the assurance of personal knowledge. Dorsey represented the national committee, and in that capacity ordered the payment of the funds called for by the local committee. The campaign was planned and the work directed by such men as New, Dudley, and Grisham. The money expended was "used for the purpose of familiarizing the voters of that state with the real significance of the election," and in watching and defeating the effort to bring in illegal illegal voters.

With equal positiveness Mr. Daggert denies that Garfield ever promised Conkling that he would not appoint Judge Robertson. He was told by the president repeatedly that no such promise was ever made. The assertion that Dorsey was offered a place in the cabinet is denied, and it is claimed that Dorsey was first excited by the appointment of James as postmaster-general and his own failure to dictate the appointment of Brady's successor.

Dorsey declares that the president promised to protect him in the star-route prosecutions. Mr. Daggert says he was present with the president when Dorsey sent a note pleading for God's sake and for his family's sake for an interview, and Garfield refused to see him, declaring it could do no good, for the investigation of the star-route frauds was in the hands of the postmaster-general and attorney-general, and he could not interfere.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

All Well and Enjoying Themselves.—Lots of Hunting and Fishing.—Fine Weather.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Inter-Ocean has the following special, dated "Camp Bishop, 4 miles from Wind River, Aug. 14." The president and party are encamped at the forks of Wind River upon the same ground occupied last year by General Sherman. The camp was then named Camp Bishop, in honor of Mr. H. B. Bishop, of New York, who was a member of the General's party, and the name has been retained for the present camp. Here we returned today for the double purpose of affording an opportunity for the various members of the party to hunt and fish and to arrange the pack loads. This is our supply camp, where we have to take on the packs, ration and forage enough to last through to the park. At the present moment, while your correspondent is writing this dispatch, all members of the party have gone out either hunting or fishing. The president, who is in fine health and spirits, has gone on horseback with Gen. Sheridan about three miles up the main fork of Wind River, wrongly called by the people of this country "Dorsey creek," to where, last evening the president caught some fine trout. The march of ancient armies from Camp Sherman to this point led us through the beautiful scenery of Upper Wind River, where the gorgeously colored and fantastically shaped mountains alternate with those which are covered with grassy slopes and timbered ravines. The weather was delightful, and the march was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody. There were a few miles of the most magnificent antelope, a bear, several grouse and quail were brought into camp by the hunters of the party, so there is at present no immediate danger of starvation for anybody.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES.

Reduced Fares to the Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—At the monthly meeting of the Chicago Railroad association, it was decided to make a round-trip rate of one and one-third fares to the Chicago exposition, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 20, being substantially the same rates, good on the same days as last year. Admission tickets to the exposition will be sold in connection with the railroad tickets. A rate of one and one-third fare was granted for the Illinois and one-third fare for the regular fare, upon presentation of a certificate. A rate of one and one-third fare was allowed the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar at Chicago Oct. 2, 3, and 4, and Oct. 23 to 26. Parties attending the G. A. R. reunion at Hastings, Neb., may a rate of one and one-third fare from points in Illinois and Iowa, added to the rate from the Wisconsin river.

Irish Nationalist Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Irish demonstration at Ogden's grove was attended by 13,000 people at one time. There were speeches, all in the Irish national vein, by Thomas Brennan, Dr. Croin, Congressman Finerty, and others. A declaration of principles of the Irish-American people was read, and support of the Irish right of revolution against tyranny, lauded Fenell, and endorsed the Philadelphia convention.

A Fraudulent Appraisal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—In the superior court a bill has been filed by Robert J. Speck and James Duni, residents of Hull, England, to set aside a fraudulent appraisal of land near the town of Fennell, which was purchased for \$200,000 by the Pullman Land association and was alleged, a fraudulent appraisal had been made. They deposited the purchase money in court.

Enterprising local agents wanted in this town for an article that is sure to sell, live druggists and grocers preferred. Address Hurstford Food Preservative Co., 72 Kilby street Boston.

Put Hurstford's Baking Powder

MAINTAINS HEALTH.

Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, late Professor in Pennsylvania University, says: "While it makes a light, sweet, nutritious and palatable bread, it restores the phosphates which had been separated from the flour, and thus adapts it as an element for the maintenance of a healthy state of the organization."

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE

C. E. MOSELEY, MANAGER

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday & Thursday Evenings,

AUGUST 15 & 16.

New York Comic Opera Co.

Wednesday Evening.

"LITTLE DUKE"

Little Mora as "Little Duke."

Thursday Evening.

"Iolanthe"

Admission—25, 35 and 50 Cents

RESERVED SEATS AT

PRENTICE & EVENSON'S

Sand Refined Cider

I have this day received a Car of the Oliver

Brothers Sand Refined

New York State Cider

In 10, 32 and 44 gallon packages. Warranted to be

the pure apple juice with nothing else in it. All

superior to anything else in the market. As the

apple crop is short this year, Cider will be

scarce this fall, consequently this Cider will be

very desirable to have on hand.

August 15.

M. C. SMITH.

Latest Triumph in Science

OF

SUMMER GOODS

Commences

AT

McKEY & BRO

Will for the month of August fill every depart

ment in their store with new and choice goods

New Patterns in Carpets!

Now opened and will arrive each week: twenty

pieces more of our celebrated 8 inch

Black Cashmere

At \$1 Per Yard.

Laces,

Gloves,

Hosiery,

Ribbon,

Ties,

Lace Curtains, &c.

We will make prices on

DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY

TO SATISFY ANY ONE.

myself

McKEY & B

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed for in the Janesville, Wis.

Post Office for the week ending August 15, 1883.

LADIES.

Anderson, Martha

Baker, William

Burns, Katie

Curtis, William

Decker, John

Edwards, Frank

Evans, Mary

Finney, Rose

Gentlemen.

Baker, William

Conroy, Ed

Curtis, William

Decker, John

Edwards, Frank

Evans, Mary

Finney, Rose

Gentlemen.

Baker, William

Conroy, Ed

Curtis, William

Decker, John

Edwards, Frank

Evans, Mary

Finney, Rose

Gentlemen.

Baker, William

Conroy, Ed

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Gentlemen.

Baker, William

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Curtis, William

Decker, John

Edwards, Frank

Evans, Mary

Finney, Rose

Gentlemen.

Baker, William

Conroy, Ed

Curtis, William

Decker, John

Edwards, Frank

Evans, Mary

Finney, Rose

Gentlemen.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

CARPET TRADE

FOR THE FALL TRADE OF 1883. AT

The New York Cash Store!

The first new stock in Janesville. We shall open on

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13.

Nearly 100 pieces of entirely new patterns of Extra Super

Ingrains, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Velvets, Moquettes,

and everything else that belongs to a first-class Carpet House,

which will be sold at prices that will defy all pretended competi-

tion in this or any other city. Having in the last 50 days closed

out almost our entire stock, it leaves us to start in the fall trade

with almost an entire new stock. We are able to show on Mon-

soda water also Saratoga water
lass.

LOWAN,
-Law,
 BLOCK.
YARD,
-Law
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Loan,
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-Law,
 BLOCK, JAMES-
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Physician
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 Remember that we
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PERTY.
& STEVENS
 Janesville, Wis.
 Lock Box 211
KS !
 with Rock Co
 Dining Room.
Beautiful
RS,
STORE,
 ALL INVITED TO
HEM.
 in the most approved
& CO.
WATCHES !
 LARGEST STOCK OF
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